Speaker of the Maine House, and I have been closely connected with him ever since. I was also a member of the national House of Representatives when he was Speaker, and succeeded him in the Senate. Our relations nearly all of the time have been of the friendliest character. I think he was the most brilliant man I ever knew. He had a most wonderful capacity for absorbing information, and a still more wonderful capacity for giving it out at a timely moment. He was a very remarkable conversacionalist, and he was rather proud of it. Indeed, his powers were not fully shown in set speeches and he was a much more dangerous foe in a running debate. I do not think he himself ever fancted making what is known as a speech. On the stump nothing pleased him better than interruptions. and be was wonderfully effective in his replies. The death of Mr. Blaine occasioned great regret among the members of the diplomatic corps at the capital, with nearly all whom his relations were quite intimate.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Why Blaine Resigned from the Cabluet-Incidents of His Congressional Career.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The death of Mr. Blaine has recalled many interesting incidents. A gentleman who was intimately associated with Mr. Blaine a number of interviews which

had been telegraphed from Minneapolis, and printed in several papers. They accused Mr. Blaine with betraying the President, and with using his place in the Cabinetas a cover for a conspiracy to defeat the President and secure the nomination. The interviews wound upby declaring that if Mr. Blaine was an honorable man he would have resigned from the Cabinet. Under the heat of indignation over these interviews Mr. Blaine wrote his resignation, and he has since told his friends that there were never but two occasions of difference between himself and the President, and that they had been fully explained and satisfactorily settled.

"The ravages of time or the vicissitudes of political life are strongly accentuated by the fact that in a House composed of 332 members today, there are but twelve members who served in the House with Mr. Blaine in the Forty-fourth or prior Congresses. These are: Holman, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Harmer, Hooker, Blount, Burrows, Springer, Forner, oker, Blount, Burrows, Springer, Forney, CulbertsoneBland, Henderson of Illinois, and Ketcham. The older members of the House have a fund of reminiscences of the dead states-man. They refer to the memorable fight against the first force oill, which was led by Mr. Ran-dail, of Pennsylvania, and endeared that statesman to his Democratic friends. But in that fight, says the Republican father of the House, Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Randall's efforts would not have been crowned with success had it not been for Mr. Blaine. It was then when the Republican majority was a large one and filibus-tering by the Democrats rampant, that Speaker Blaine quoted the old proverb that 'you may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him

"I saw him march down the aisie like a great mastiff about to pounce upon a little fyce," said Mr. James C. Courts, the clerk to the appropriations committee, who had just come to Washington from Tennessee to begin his service on the committee with which he is still connected. Mr. Courts was speaking of the dramatic Mulligan episode. "He was at that time," continued Mr. Courts, "the finest picture of physical manhood I ever saw. As he walked down the aisle he looked like a great soldier. He was then about forty-five, his hair was irongray, he seemed the perfect picture of life and health, and I have never seen such a consummate orator in the House. It was his tremendous dash and courage as he demanded the attention of the House that brought the House over to him. He coked as if he were going to wipe out Proctor Knott, Eppa Hunton and all the others who were making the fight on him. His appreciation of the effect of a statement and his sharpness was shown by the dramatic method in which he exclaimed: 'I appeal from the judgment of that committee to the judgment of fortyfour millions of people.' The census had been taken in 1870, showing less than forty milltons of people, and nobody was talking about the population at that time. Mr. Blaine seemed to have the faculty of bringing facts nome to people in this way and producing a sensation by drawing their minds to something they ad never given a thought. I remember Mr. Blaine's statement of 44,000,000 people started a running discussion which was taken up in the newspapers, and the conclusion was reached that Blaine was about correct. Mr. Blaine's other great appearance in that Congress, which was about the close of his career in the House, as he was appointed during the Congress to take Lot Morrill's place in the Senate, was in his speech on the general amnesty bill. This bill was brought in, I think, by S. S. Cox, and I remember it was attempted to pass it with a rush. Blaine wanted to except Jeff Davis, and then occurred the Andersonville incident. His way of bringing back something people had forgot-ten all about, with a vividness that produced a sensation, was shown again in this speech. He recalled the Andersonville scenes in a way that shocked the whole world." Said one of the old stenographers of the

House: "Mr. Blaine's career in the House was marked by many exciting episodes. He first came into prominence through an angry alterea-tion between himself and Mr. Roscoe Conkling. then a member in the House from Utica, N. Y. It was in the war period, and Mr. Blaine made a bitter attack upon Mr. Conkling for having charged the government with a fee as a judge-advocate while he was drawing pay as a member of Congress. Mr. Conkling repelled the attack and indulged in some severe criticisms of his antagonist, who in reply spoke derisively of Mr. Conkling's "magnificent turkey-gobbler strut." The incident excited great public attention at the time and helped to bring both actors in it into that prominence which they each enjoyed during the remainder of their lives.

### AUTION OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses Promptly Adjourned When Mr. Blaine's Death Was Announced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- In the Senate. the announcement of Mr. Blaine's death was made by Mr. Hale, who has been, for many years, one of the closest personal and political friends of the dead statesman. His remarks were followed by a motion, by Mr. Cockrell, that the Senate adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased. The motion was declared carried. The adjournment to-day makes the sixth interruption of business in the Senate, caused by death, within the last few weeks. On Wednesday, the 11th of this month, there was an adjournment on the announcement of Senator Kenna's death, and the next day account of his funeral ceremonies. Wednesday, the 18th, the death, and on Friday, the 20th, the funeral of ex-President Hayes caused adjournments. On Tuesday of the present week the cenate adjourned out of respect to the mempry of Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court; and, lo-day, the same ceremony was observed in

The Senate met with the gloom which the intelligence of Mr. Blaine's death, an hour before noon, naturally east over the body and over the capital. The sad event was appropriately noted in the opening prayer of Chaplain Butler. As soon as the reading of yesterday's journal was complete, Mr. Hale arose and said:

"Mr. President-We are again summoned into the presence of death. A very great man has passed from this earth. Hon. James G. Blame died in his home in this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. His long illness had, in some measure, prepared us for that; but the dread event will carry sadness and mourning throughout all the United States, and will awaken interest and sorrow wherever civilized man lives on the face of the globe. Mr. Blaine's career was so remarkable, and his public services were so great, that in all histories which may be written of his times he will stand as the central figure, not only as to his own country, but on policies and subjects that affected other great nations. He belonged, Mr. President, not to any one State, but to all the country; and Pennsylvania gave him birth and nurtured and Maine, where he made his home and where he became her first citizen, and which filled his lap with all the honors which she could bestow, mourn him today, not more than do the dwellers by the shores of the great gulf and in the cabins of the far Sierras. This is no time or place for me to speak in detail of his distinguished public life. He was' for years a distinguished member on the floor of the House of Representatives of the Nation, and for six years presided there as its Speaker. His services in this chamber covered years. He was twice Secretary of State and was, until of late, a member of the present administration. I do not think there is one Senator here who would not deem it fitting, in view of these facts and of the fact that he died where his last peaceful look from his chamber window might embrace this Capitol, where his voice had been so many times heard, that we make a precedent at this time, and that, although Mr. Blame was, at the time of his death, a private citizen, this body take immediate adjournment."

Mr. Cockrell: in view of the announcement of the Senator from Maine of the sad event which has just occurred under the very shadow of the national Capitol, and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead, I move that the Senate do now adjourn. The Vice-president put the motion and de-clared the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

IN THE HOUSE. The death of ex-Speaker Blaine brought the business of the House to a sudden termination this morning. A few committee reports were made (including a bill to repeal the federal election law), and then, after brief and affecting speeches by Mr. Millikin, who represents Mr. Blaine's district, and Mr. Holman, who served

Maine Legislature when Mr. Blaine was the | always been his personal friend, the House, out of respect to the memory of the dead statesman. adjourned.
In his opening prayer the chaplain referred feelingly to the death of Mr. Blaine. Amid profound silence Mr. Millikin, of Maine, arose and

"Mr. Speaker-It becomes my sad duty to an-

nounce to this House the death of James G. Blaine. Mr. Blaine was for fourteen years a prominent and leading member of this House. For six years he was the distinguished Speaker of the House. Every position he has held he has gilded with the light of genius, and he has given to the public service for a generation such devo-tion, and such industry, and such labor as has brought him to his death to-day. I do not doubt that every member of this House will be glad to pay him a tribute of respect by an adjournment."

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said: "The deaths which have been announced so recently of illustrious citizens may well bring to our minds the prophetic words of the Hebrew King, 'How are the mighty fallen!' The death of James G. Braine will profoundly impress the sensibilities of the country. A great man is dead. He laid the foundation of his fame in this hall. Here were his greatest and early triumphs. How often have we heard in this hall the tones of his ringing eloquence! Great in statesmanship, known not only to our country, but to the states-men of the civilized world; and not only great in statesmanship, not only one of the illustrious characters which have illustrated the value of Blaine's resignation was given out he had no idea of resigning from the Cabinet. At that hour he went home and found that some one had marked of the grand events of which he was a part. It would seem, Mr. Speaker, to be eminently proper and fitting that, with the announcement of his death, here, on this, the theater of his great achieve-ments, this House, out of respect to his memory, should adjourn. I, therefore, move that the House do now adjourn." The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

Mr. Cleveland Astonished. NEW YORK, Jan. 27 .- When Mr. Cleveland was informed of the death of Mr. Blaine, he exclaimed: "What! You don't mean it, do you? When did it happen, and how was his death?

Tell me all about it quickly." The reporter imparted all the information he had received, after which Mr. Cleveland settled back into his chair as if overcome by the news. From a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland it was learned that the President-elect will attend the funeral. Miss Ruth, who was ill last night, was reported out of danger to-day. Mrs. Emmons Blaine, the daughter-in-law of the late ex-Secre-tary, is a guest at the Lakewood Hotel. She has made arrangements to leave for Washington to-Messages of Condolence.

were very numerous and from men of both political parties. Grover Cleveland sent the "His brilliant statesmanship will always be an Inspiration to the Nation he has served so long and so well. Permit me to extend my sympathy on the death of your distinguished husband."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The messages of con-

dolence and sympathy received by the family

Sorrow Throughout the Country. That Mr. Blaine was esteemed by the people of the whole country is evidenced by the action of the State legislatures yesterday. Nearly every one-North and South-either adopted resolutions of sorrow or adjourned in respect to his memory. In many cities belis were tolled and flags placed at half-mast. Reports from Journal correspondents show that Mr. Blaine's death was received with sorrow throughout Indiana. At Fort Wayne, where many admirers of the Maine man live, the evidences of sorrow were marked. American newspapers, with few exceptions will print editorials this morning lauding the deceased statesman. The English press, however, as might be expected, are bitter in their comments because Mr. Blaine was an American

HATED BY ENGLISHMEN.

Mr. Blaine Was Too Sincere an American to Be Liked by British Editors. LONDON, Jan. 28.—All the morning dailies comment editorially upon Mr. Blaine's

death, as follows: London Chronicle: Few men have played so many parts. Most of them he played remarkably well. His manner was changing, but we cannot rank him with the great political leaders of his country. As a moral leader he cannot be ranked with Lincoln nor Summer, any more than with Jefferson or Adams. He was a brilliant specimen of the American politician. He was good-natured, well read and attractive.

If to these gifts had been added a

sterner sense of rectitude and a loftier purpose he would have been a really great figure in American politics. As it is we must place him in the category of lower men. He typified the period in which he lived, the best we can hope for his country and the world is that the class to which he belonged, whether brilliant and interesting like himself or sordid and despicable like most of its members, may soon pass from actu-

London Standard: It will be idle to contend that America is made any poorer by the loss of this great statesman. He was, unquestionably, a veritable politician; a clever wire-puller. He might have been a powerful leader if he had kept his record cleaner. Long association with the least attractive elements in the American public life roughened the fibre of his naturally refined character. His life's labor will leave

London Daily Telegraph: The impression has long prevailed that Mr. Blaine was animated by feelings of bitter hostility to British interests in all parts of the world. It is more probable that his tirades against England had as a motive a desire to win Irish votes, but in his character and policy there was so much secretiveness that it is difficult to estimate his qualities and idiosyncrasies aright. He was a master of intrigue-a wire-puller who well understood how to manipulate machine politics. The London Times says: "Although he never

attained his ambition-the presidency-yet, as a party organizer and a director of public policy. he had, from time to time, influence and authority greater than those of his titular chiefs." After noting the many respectful tributes paid to Mr. Blaine in America, the Times article continues: "We do not say that such a feeling is universally shared, but it is the one to which public expression be most properly given. It is right and proper that in his own country no adverse voice should just now be raised. Mr. Blaine was never at pains to conceal his unfriendliness to England. That unfriendliness may have been real, or it may have been simulated as a party trick. It was on the moral side that he most conspicuously failed. Like

Mr. Gould's influence in the financial world, Mr.

Blaine's influence in the political world was London News: The splendid fabric of his life could only be crowned by the presidency and he probably would have made any sacrifice of vital energy to obtain it, if there had been left to him but a single day to enjoy his triumph. He did not complete his scheme. His party, and above all, the Nation, had no other iterests. Mr. Blaine was discomfited, and suffered some of the ridicule which usually attends ill-timed ambition. His mistake in this instance is the one that marked his entire career. He was a little too greedy of personal aggrandizement. He had every art except the one of not seeming to care. His striving for the presidency gave his whole life the irritating effect

London Daily Graphic: As a statesman, Mr. Blaine has few claims on the notice of the historian. As a politician he had been the leading figure in America since Lincoln died. His conduct of foreign policies was unworthy of his great talents. With a patriotism almost antique in intensity and ideals of Napoleonic vastness, he combined a singular lack of practical insight and prudent calculation. Hence a succession of failures earned for him the reputation of a trickster and blusterer.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

CAREER OF A STATESMAN.

Blaine as Teacher, Editor, Speaker, Congressman and Presidential Candidate. James Gillespie Blaine was born at Indian Hill farm, Washington county, Pennsylvania, opposite the little town of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, Jan. 31, 1830. His ancestors were of high and honorable standing, and their names and history are a part of the traditions of the Valley of the Cumberland. Col. Ephraim Blaine, great-grandfather of James G., was a colonel in the Pennsylvania line during the revolution, the intimate friend of Washington, and was commissary-general of the northern department of Washington's army. He was a man of large means, and from contributions obtained from friends he advanced large sums of money toward purchasing supplies for the army during the memorable winter at Valley Forge, which would be recognized by Congress. Mr. attributed troops from energetic and starvation self-sacrificing efforts of Colonel Blaine. Mr. Blaine's father, Ephraim L. Blaine, was born and reared in Carlisle, Cumberland county. Pennsylvania, where he received a careful education. For years be was a local justice of the peace, an office of some dignity at that period, and subse-

for the times in early life, at the time of | discussion was so protracted that the measure the birth of James, while not being in poverty, he was equally removed from wealth. Mr. Blaine's mother was a Gillespie, a family distinguished in Pennsylvania for many generations, even ante-dating the revolution. Neal Gillespie, Mr. Blaine's maternal grandfather, was a man of large property, and was respected for his high character, ability and learning. On his father's side the family for generations were Presbyterians, while his mother's people were devout Catholics. Both families were of Scotch-

The parents of Mr. Blaine set a good deal by "schooling," and they gave their children the best education the schools of the locality afforded. James G. first attended school in a little red school-house in the neighborhood when he was ten years of age. At the age of eleven years he was sent to school in Lancaster, O., where he lived in the family of his uncle, Thomas Ewing, who married his mother's sister-one of the first men of his time, not only in Ohio, but in the Whig party. This was the same family which reared Gen. William T. Sherman, the great leader of the late war. At that period he was well advanced in his studies for one of his age. his father, who was a well-educated man, and his grandfather Gillespie, an accomplished scholar, having directed his early training. When nine years of age he recited "Plutarch's Lives" to his grandfather, and it is said that he knew that an-

thor almost by heart. When Mr. Blaine was a little past thirteen years of age he entered Washington College, which was not a famous institution, but one of those small colleges so useful in this country in educating practical and strong men, where personal contact between teacher and pupil becomes a valuable means of education and a high incentive to work. He was not what was called a hard student, but he was an excellent scholar. He was graduated when a little past seventeen years of age, in 1847, and was one of the three in the class who took the honors. He was selected to deliver an oration, and took for the subject "The Duty of an Educated American."

AS TEACHER AND EDITOR. Upon leaving college Mr. Blaine did not sit down and wait for occupation to come to him. On the contrary, he pushed out into the world to find employment, and, like most pushing, earnest young men, he was successful. In a short time he obtained a situation as teacher in the Western Military Academy, located at Blue Lick Springs, Ky., a school where there were 450 boys. He was popular with the pupils, who trusted and made friends with him from the first. While engaged in this institution Mr. Blaice made the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, who was a teacher in a young ladies' school at Miliersburg, whom he subsequently married. After remaining in that school between three and four years, Mr. Blaine returned to Pennsylvania, where he became an instructor in a school for the blind, where he remained two years.

But Mr. Blaine did not find teaching entirely to his taste, and consequently sought other fields. While he was casting about for something to do he applied to his uncle, Hon. Thomas Ewing, who was at that time Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Taylor, for a clerkship. The wise statesman refused any such assistance with firmness, but did offer him a balf section of land.

Having secured an interest in the Kennebec Journal, in Augusta, Me., the birth-place of his wife, Mr. Blaine removed to that State in 1853. He was then a little past twenty-three years of age. Here was a vocation suited to his tastes and affording a field for the exercise of his abili ties. For it he abandoned teaching and relinquished his purpose to enter the law, although he was admitted to the bar in Maine. Mr. Blaine began his work by reading through the files of the paper which he was to edit for several years. Thus he made himself familiar not only with the tone of the paper, but with the history of Maine politics. Always the recognized organ of the Whig party in Maine, Mr. Blaine came to the control of the Kennebec Journal at a time when the Whig party was breaking up and a new party, hostile to slavery extension, was forming in Maine. Mr. Blaine came to the work with all the enthusiasm of youth, and gave to it a masterful ability and industry which soon at-tracted the attention of the leaders and the rank and file of the new party. Mr. Blaine did not write essays, but he had the capacity to write frequent and short editorials which everybody read, talked of, and which had a powerful influence when the new party was forming. In controversy he was so formidable that the Democratic editors learned to let him alone. He did all sorts of work and did all well.

Mr. Blaine was editor of the Kennebec Journal four years. During that period the utter stranger of 1853 became one of the best known men in Maine. In 1858 he was chosen chairman of the Republican State committee, a position which he held until he became a member of President Garfield's Cabinet in 1881-a period of twenty-four years. On relinquishing the conduct of the Kennebec Journal Mr. Blaine was beset with offers on every hand by those who appreciated his talents, but he finally accepted the editorship of the Portland Advertiser, though still continuing his residence in Augusta. He conducted the Advertiser almost two years, when he retired. During these years of marvelous success Mr. Blaine did not rest from hard study and close application. He not only studied politics, but general literature and history, Indeed, it may be said that he presents an iffustration of the truth of the old quotation, "Genius is only an infinite capacity for hard work."

BEGINNING OF HIS PUBLIC CAREER. Mr. Blaine was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Colonel Fremont for President in 1856. On his return to Augusta a meeting was held to ratify the nomination, and Mr. Blaine was called upon to tell the story of the convention. It was the first time he had ever appeared before a large audience and he was embarrassed for a few moments, but he soon warmed to his work, and with confidence came words, so that his maiden public speech was a pronounced success. From this time forth he was sought not only in Maine, but elsewhere as a campaign speaker. After the sweep-ing victory in 1856 in Maine Mr. Blaine was called to other States. He addressed all sorts of audiences. In New Jersey, standing upon a truck-wagon, he faced a rather rough audience. He was accused of being a Know-nothing, and one of the crowd put that question to him to ascertain whether he should be permitted to speak or not. His reply was: "I hold that a man has an undisputed right to two things; his religion and his wife." "Go on, young man," said a stalwart Hibernian who was sitting astride the pole of the wagon filling his pipe, "that's sound doctrine." His readiness saved him and he had a respectful hearing.

In 1858 he appeared in the Maine House of Representatives, and remained there four years, the last two of which he was Speaker. Early in 1862 Gov. A. P. Morrill signified to his constituents that he did not desire a re-election to the national House, whereupon, with singular unanimity, that sturdy constituency, which had always been served by men of national reputation, turned to that young man, then thirty-two years of age, as the man to represent it during the storm of the great rebellion. The Thirty-eighth Congress met the first Mon-day of December, 1863. Mr. Blaine was then in his thirty-fourth year. It is needless to say that

he was the earnest supporter of the Lincoln administration, and of every war measure. If Mr. Blaine had been judged by his course during the greater part of the first House of which he was a member, his future prominence could not have been predicted. One of its youngest members, he was silent but watchful, earnest, and always in his place. Financial measures and the maintenance of the army had been largely settled by the preceding Congress. For the first Congress in which Mr. Blaine appeared it was reserved to take steps for the final abolition of slavery. The Republican majority in the House was but twenty, so that the chances for the adoption of a proposition to amend the Con-stitution by abolishing slavery were not encouring. The Democratic leaders as resolutely resisted the overthrow of slavery in Congress as did the Democrats in the confederate army struggle to overthrow the Union. The proposed amendment was adopted in the Senate, but subsequently failed in the House, and became an issue in the presidential election of 1864. Mr. Blaine was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, where he began to take a more active part than he did in the previous House. He had acquired an intimate knowledge of the rules. This Congress had to deal with the question of reconstruction, coming, as it did, at the close of

In 1863, when President Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, it is doubtful, if it had been submitted to a vote of the people, if it would have been ratified, but now the demand throughout the North for the overthrow of slavery was made by every loyal man. Slavery overthrown, the next issue was that of clothing the late slave with the dignity and power of citizenship. The country, as a rule, was not ready for that. Even as late as 1866 the votes of several Northern States upon the question of giving colored men full citizenship were against the proposition. All attempts to reconstruct the seceded States without the aid of the colored people had failed. The question before Congress was the matter of conferring suffrage upon the freedmen. The second session of the Thirtyninth Congress met after the flerce conflict of 1866, in which President Johnson's policy was condemned in every State of the North. It met, also, to find that the South had rejected the terms of admission for representation which Congress

BLAINE AND THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT To devise some law which would secure the speedy reorganization of the States upon the basis of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments was the task of the second session. 'The bill, as reported from the reconstruction committee, provided for the dividing of the Confederate States into military districts for military government. Strangely enough the bill contained no provision to authorize the people of the States to obtain State governments Blaine, to remedy this defect, offered an amend ment, declaring that "when any of the late Confederate States shall give its consent to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments and conform its laws thereto, and shall have secured to all its male citizens over twenty-one years of age, regardless of color or race, the right of suffrage by constitutional provision, ratified by its voters, then it should be declared to be entitled to representation in Congress. Mr. Blaine declared that the tallitary police of the government should be sent out with this "impressive declaration" to the lately rebellious States. The amendment was rejected for the time, but when the bill went to the Sen-

was not enacted until Feb. 20. President Johnson retained the measure until March 2, when he sent it back with a long veto message. It was held thus late to enable its foes to prevent a vote by dilatory motions. These tactics were commenced, but Mr. Blaine promptly moved to suspend the rules that a vote might be taken on passing the bill over the veto. The Speaker decided that a motion in this form cut off all debate, and, two-thirds voting to suspend the rules, the bill was passed over the President's veto—yeas, 135; nays, 48. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Blaine's idea constituted a most important feature in the reconstruction act, and that his alertness frustrated the conspiracy of the President and his supporters to prevent its final pas-

The Fortieth Congress, to which Mr. Blaine was elected, met the very day that the Thirty-ninth closed. This was due to the fact that the hostility between the President and Congress was such that the latter did not dare to trust him with no organized legislative body. The impor-tant event in this Congress was the impeachment of President Johnson for violation of the tenure-of-office act. Mr. Blaine favored it, but in his "Twenty Years of Congress" he declared that, upon mature reflection, the impeachment was not justified upon the grounds upon which it was made, and that it was evident that Mr. Johnson was impeached for one series of misdemeanors and tried on another.

Months before the presidential election in 1868 both parties began to prepare for the struggle. During the Fortieth Congress financial heresies were advanced, and some of them were so plausible that not a few Republicans were deluded. One of them was the Pendleton theory of paying off the national debt by issues of green-backs, and another was the taxation of government bonds. From the first, Mr. Blaine favored the nomination of General Grant. Early in the season he opened the campaign in Maine, where season he opened the campaign in Maine, where the election was held in September. Against the judgment and in face of the protest of several prominent Republicans, Mr. Blaine insisted on making the payment of the bonded debt in commor its equivalent a leading issue. As chairman of the Republican State committee, Mr. Blaine directed the campaign, and led the fight on the stump. His efforts were crowned by a most brilliant victory, and "as goes Maine so goes the Union," helped the Republicans in every doubtful State. Mr. Blaine's constituents for the fourth time expressed their ap preciation of his abilities by giving him an unu qual majority.

AS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE. So rapidly had Mr. Blaine grown in the estimation of his party that, when the Forty-first Congress met, March 4, 1869, he was chosen Speaker. There were other aspirants, men who stood deservedly high in the estimation of the party, but the estimation of the House was that Mr. Blaine was the best fitted for that most responsible and conspicuous position. It is the unanimous verdict of both parties that Mr. Biaine was as near an ideal Speaker as a mai could be. He seemed born to preside over just such a body as the House. Patient in the tedi-ous stages of debate and routine, courteous under harassing interruptions, impartial to friend and chivalrie to fee, he rose rapidly with the rising tide of excitement and activity. In every word and gesture he showed himself master of the position. On the occasions of excitement and conflict, rulings, repartee, translucent explanations flashed from his lips. No matter how violent the storm on the floor, Mr. Blaine, as Speaker, was able to ride upon and direct it. He was wonderfully informed in parliamentary law and skilled in its application. His grip on the order of business and the exact bearing of a complicated tangle of amendments and cross motions was remarkable. The fact that he counted among his intimate personal friends the leading Democrats in the House, such as Messrs. Randall and Cox, proved that he exercised his authority with impartiality. Such measures as the "salary grab," which was passed while he was Speaker, received his condemnation When that measure was proposed it contained a provision which would have raised Mr. Blaine's salary \$2,500; that he might not be a party to that unseemly grabbing, he asked to have the bill amended so that the large salary would not apply to him during that Congress. "That saves the reputation of the House," shouted Sunset

Mr. Blaine was ahead of his party in Congress on several important matters. He would have had the fifteenth amendment made a part of the fourteenth; he would have had the national convention in 1868 declare for impartial suffrage in every State by constitutional provision. But when it came to the measures to be used in the South after the war, he was opposed to what is known as the force bill, which gave the President authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and to exercise military authority. In this he proved himself not only in opposition to the majority of his party associates in the House, but to the decision of the caucus; nevertheless, he felt that the measure was so mischievous that it was his duty to oppose it, which he did by leaving the chair and making a speech which led to its defeat. Mr. Blaine has been severely censured for his course in regard to this bill. It was very largely through his influence with Republican members of the House that the bill

providing for specie payment was passed. It was done under the operation of the previous question and without debate. This was not that the measure would not bear debate, but because debate would arouse the opposition of a large num-ber of members who favored a contraction of the currency, who were willing to vote for the measure as a compromise. Never were the views of a party in Congress so widely divergent, but the enactment of the resumption act proved the efficacy of good party leadership and party recognition of the necessity of a policy. Mr. Blaine occupied the Speaker's chair during three terms of Congress and would have con-tinued to hold the position longer if the Democrats had not secured a majority in the House elected in 1874. When Mr. Blaine left the chair he was accorded the most enthusiastic demonstration ever made in favor of a man who had held the position-a demonstration in which the

leaders of the opposition took a most conspicu-In 1875 Mr. Blaine entered a House in which the Democrats were a decided majority. He was, at once, recognized as the leader of the opposition. The panie of 1873 had passed into an extended period of paralysis in business and industry, which had resulted in a strong element in Congress that believed that something could be done with the currency to relieve the country. This element was hostile to resumption, to the national banks, and favored an unlimited issue of greenbacks. As the representative of the Republican party in the House, Mr. Blaine delivered a carefully prepared speech on the currency question, Feb. 4, 1876, in which he set forth the evils of an inflated and irredeemable paper currency and the necessity of strictly complying with the terms of the resumption act which that Democratic House finally voted to

THE MULLIGAN INCIDENT. The presidential succession being near at hand, the Democratic House began a drag-net investigation of every branch of public service in the expectation of finding something so disreputable in Republican rule that the people, under the influence of such revelation, would once more restore the Democratic party to power. May 2, 1876, a resolution was adopted in the House to investigate an alledged purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company at an excessive price, of certain bonds of the Lit le Rock & Fort Smith railroad. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine. An extended bu-iness correspondence on his part with Warren Fisher, of Boston, running through years, and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a cierk named Mulligan, and it is alleged that the production of this correspondence would confirm the imputation against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to Washington, Mr. Blaine possessed himself of the letters, together with a memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On the 5th of June he rose to personal explanation, and after denying the power of the House to compel the production of his private papers and his willingness to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, he declared that he proposed to reserve nothing. Holding up the let-ters, he exclaimed: "Thank God! I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package, and, with some sense of humilia tion, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of forty million of my countrymen while I read these letters."

A dramatic scene followed the reading of these letters. Mr. Caldwell, who was one of the promoters of the Little Rock road, was traveling abroad, and upon his testimony hinged all that was left of the Democratic charge. Both he and Mr. Knott, chairman of the House committee in charge of the investigation, had been seeking him. Making a pause, Mr. Blaine turned to Mr. Knott, and demanded if the committee had sent a dispatch to Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Knott hesitated, but findly replied that he had not been able to obtain Mr. Caldwell's address. "Has the gentleman from Kentucky received

a dispatch from Mr. Caldwell!" "I will explain directly," replied Mr. Knott "I want a categorical answer," continued Mr. "I have received a dispatch purporting to to be from Mr. Caldwell," replied Mr. Knott.

"How did you know that I got it?" inquired

"You did?" said Mr. Blat

Mr. Knott. "When did you get it!" was Mr. Blaine's sharp response. "I want the gentleman from Kentucky to answer when he got it." After a few more sharp words between the wo, Mr. Blaine replied to the question of Mr. Knott: "I heard that you got a dispatch last Thursday morning from Josiah Caldwell completely and entirely exonerating me from that charge, and," striding down the aisle and launching the full force of his accusation right in the face of his accusers, "you have suppressed it." Then Mr. Blaice made a motion that the suppressed dispatch be brought to light and printed with the testimony. Even that simple measure of justice was resisted and refused by power of numbers, but so far superior was he to his assailants that they practically made no answer to

MEMORABLE CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY. In the national convention which assembled soon after that episode Mr. Blaine received 285 votes on the first ballot, which was increased to 345 on the seventh trial, or' within thirty-three of a nomination. It is probable that he would have been the nominee of the convention had he not been overcome by a sunstroke from which he laid insensible several days, and from which he Blaine's district, and Mr. Holman, who served quently he was county clerk for years, ate, what was known as the Blaine amendment railled, to the surprise of many. The investigations many years with him in the House and who has Although he was a man of large property was inserted in substance and adopted. The

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prevent Mr. Blaine to be the Republican candidate for the presidency, they were dropped by their originators. At the same time investiga-tions were going on which were conceived with the expectation of ruining the reputation of sev-eral leading Republicans. One of these had for its object the connection of General Grant with the whisky ring, and so far had this wicked spir-it extended that papers were found in one of the bureaus which showed that one of General Grant's Cabinet was, at least, knowing to a conspiracy to fix upon him this monstrous charge. Mr. Blaine was then serving his seventh term in the House—the longest period that a man had ever been successively elected in a Maine district. How long he would have continued to represent the Kennebec district no one would dare predict, since he had the confidence and esteem of his constituency as few men are able to secure such tributes. Governor Connor left this an unsolved riddle by appointing Mr. Blaine to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Lot M. Morrill to accept the of-fice of Secretary of the Treasury, and early in the second session of the Forty-fourth Congress, which met on the first Monday in December, 1876, Mr. Blaine took his seat in the Senate. When the Legislature of Maine assembled in January Mr. Blaine was the unanimous choice of the Republicans and was elected to fill the

short and full term. Mr. Blaine took his seat in the Senate at the time, in 1877, that the bill creating the Electoral Commission to settle the disputed electoral votes was pending, and which would decide the issue between Hayes and Tilden. Toward the last of the debate Mr. Blaine made his first speech in the Senate, in which he opposed the bill, and against which, with a small minority, he voted. The Democrats in Congress tried to deprive President Hayes of his constitutional powers, and to nullify the federal election laws which they could not repeal. The President resisted, and in the controversy Mr. Blaine took a conspicuous part, vanquishing his opponents. Another question of great importance which came up at this time was that of silver coinage. Mr. Blaine was a logical bimetallist from the first, but he voted against the coinage of silver dollars of less intrinsic value than the gold dollar. When the silver-coinage bill which finally became a law was before the Senate, Mr. Blaine offered several amendments looking to the comage of a silver dollar of equal intrinsic value to the gold one. These amendments were rejected. When Mr. Blaine took this ground, New England, and, indeed, the East generally, condemned him, but less than two years later the large majority of the supporters of sound currency were in accord with him, and the administration had asked European governments to join in an international conference for the purpose of fixing a ratio for the coinage of both metals. Mr. Blaine strenuously opposed all the efforts which flat-money advocates and the Democratic party generally were making to repeal the resumption act. The relations of the two precious metals were never more clearly stated than by Mr. Blaine in that debate in the Senate, February, 1878, as follows:

"The two metals have existed side by side in barmonious companionship a smoney ever since intelligent trade was known among men. It is well nigh forty centuries since Abraham weighed to Ephraim 400 shekels of silver current money. Since that time nations have risen and fallen, races have disappeared, dialects and languages have been forgotten, treasures have perished, continents have been discovered, islands have been sunk in the sea, and through ages and through all these changes silver and gold have reigned supreme as the representations of value, as the medium of exchange. The dethronement of each has been attempted in turn, and sometimes the dethronement of both; but always in

Regarding flat money, as early as 1867 Mr. Biaine said in the House: "If we adopt this mischievous suggestion of 'a new way to pay old debts' our tate in attempting such a course may be easily read in the history of similar failures, both in Europe and in our own country-prostration of credit, financial disaster, undeserved distress among all classes of the community, would form the closing series in our career of gratuitous folly and national dishonor."

Another question upon which Mr. Blaine took the side which was unpopular in the East was that of Chinese immigration. When the bills to prohibit the further immigration of Chinese came up in the Senate in 1878, Mr. Blaine said he had studied the subject in California and had arrived at very positive convictions respecting the future of the two races on the Pacific slope. When the naval appropriation bill was pending about this time, Mr. Blaine made a speech in which he advocated liberal subsidies to encourage the establishment of lines of American steamships to South America and liberal appropriations to build an edequate navy.

THE MAINE REBELLION. While Mr. Blaine was Senator his own State was passing through a period of the craze known at the time as "greenbackism." It swept over other States, but gained a strong foothold in Maine, through the school district advocacy of such earnest men as Solon Chase. The craze was no bigger than a man's hand in the election of 1877, but so rapidly did it spread that, in 1878, in connection with the Democracy, it carried the State, controlling the lower branch of the Legislature. The campaign in 1879 was the most exciting ever known in the State of Maine. The issue was reduced to specie resumption or flat

money. The Democracy took sides with the fiat money party and voted for its candidates. The election was carried that year by the Republicans, but the desperate fusionists entered into a conspiracy to count them out. The people could not believe that it could be possible that the Governor and Council would undertake to count out forty or lifty members of the Legislature in order to continue their rule, but ere long they were brought in amazement to face the fact. Mr. Blaine took the lead in the Repub lican caus". For days Mr. Biaine did not go out of his house, which is nearest the State-house, and it became headquarters of the friends of a fair count and honest returns. One plan after another failed, but Mr. Blaine and his associates were full of resources, and in the end redeemed the State from those who had conspired to overthrow popular government. This was done without physical force being called-by superior skill, judgment and the better cause.

Soon after Mr. Blaine became the leading candidate for President against General Grant. The contest was active and exciting. The result, as is well known, was the nomination of General Garfield by all of the delegates opposed to the third-term policy. While there was question about the other members of the Cabinet there was none regarding the man who should be seeretary of State. Mr. Blaine was not only the first ch ice of the new President, but of all his friends. In the brief twelvementh which he held the office he distinguished himself by the vigor and earnestness with which he upheld American interests. He acted upon the assumption that the American people are a great nation. One of his first efforts was to bring the nationalities, and particularly the republics, of the American continent into closer relations-to make the Monroe doctrine, first appounced by John Quincy Adams when Secretary of State, something more than a glittering generality. 10 that end he issued invitations for a congress of the representatives of every independent government in the American continent. The death of President Garfield and the retirement of Mr. Blaine was followed by an

[ [Continued on Third Page.]



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